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Having recently made considerable additions to
this department, we are prepared to execute

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with the cash, will receive prompt attention.

Gov. Perry on the Situation.

We find the following communication
from Hon. E. F. PERRY in the Columbia
Plant of last Thursday. It will be seen
that this distinguished politician and con-
sistent Union man differs widely with the
majority of the leading citizens of this
and other Southern States. His views
will receive careful attention from the
people of this section, and will doubtless
influence many in their action:

"The United States shall guarantee to
every State in this Union a republican
form of government."--Section 4, Article
IV, Constitution of the United States of
America.

Under this authority the Congress
of the United States, after excluding from
their seats the Senators and Representa-
tives of ten Southern States, has estab-
lished in all of the excluded States a
military government, absolute and unlim-
ited in its powers. It is well known that
these States have exhausted their power
and resources in a gallant and heroic
struggle for independence and self-govern-
ment. They now have no alternative
but an unqualified submission to the military
despotism thrown over them. It is to be
hoped, and it is generally believed, that
the military commanders in the Southern
States will exercise their despotic powers
wisely and humanely. It is the adminis-
tration of a government, and not the form
of a government, which makes it odious
and oppressive. A despotism, wisely,
justly and virtuously administered, is the
most perfect government that can be estab-
lished. It is the government of God,
established by him for the government of
the universe.

Five or six months ago, South Carolina,
with all the other Southern States, re-
jected with scorn and indignation, the con-
stitutional amendment, which proposed to
exclude from office their leading men, and
reduce their representation in Congress,
unless they permitted universal negro
suffrage. Now, it is proposed by the mili-
tary bill not only to exclude this class of
persons from office, but to disfranchise
them and exclude them from voting in all
elections, and at the same time to enfran-
chise their former slaves and give
universal suffrage to the negro. Strange
to say, that there are many persons in the
Southern States whose high sense of honor
would not let them adopt the constitu-
tional amendment, who are now urging
the people to voluntarily swallow the mili-
tary bill, regardless of honor, principle
or consistency. I am happy to know that
they are secessionists and never were
Union men.

The inquiry is, which, then, shall we
do? Whilst I have been writing, the tele-
graph brings the glorious news that
Mississippi and Georgia have appealed to
the judiciary for the protection of their
constitutional rights as sovereign States
of the American Union. Would to God
that South Carolina stood by the side of
Mississippi and Georgia, in this their last
noble effort to maintain their dignity and
honor as States and the just rights and
liberties of their citizens. If this last
grand, expiring effort in favor of freedom
should fail, then the South will have to
quietly meet the tyranny of Congress;
but, in meeting, she need not embrace the
hideous thing. When the military order
is issued for a registration of voters, let
every man, not disfranchised, go forward
and register his name. When the election
is ordered for a convention, it will be
the duty of every voter to cast his vote
for the wisest, best and most trustworthy
men who are eligible to seats in that con-
vention. This much he is forced to do
for self-protection, and to keep the State
Government from falling into the hands
of unworthy and base men. He need go
no further. Let him then endorse on his
ticket, "No Convention." If he is a pa-
triot and an honorable man, he cannot
desire the change which the military bill
contemplates, and he should not vote a
yea.

With the cunning which always char-
acterizes the tyrant, Congress has enacted
that the people themselves shall en-
dorse the call of a convention, in order to
give legal validity to its acts. Without
this endorsement, the whole proceeding
might be regarded as forced on the States
by the military government, and, there-
fore, null and void. Hence, the trick of
making the people endorse the call of a
convention. It is to be hoped that they
will not be caught by this cunning device,
and that they may be able to influence
their freedmen to act with them. But
should a majority of the votes be for a
convention, then it is to assemble, and
not otherwise. When it assembles, the
honor and destiny of the State will be in
its keeping.

But if the people should vote "no con-
vention," what then? The honor and
dignity of the States will, at least, not be
thereby sacrificed by their citizens. We
shall remain as we are, under a military
rule, all there is a reaction at the North.
It has already commenced in Connecticut,
and will sooner or later sweep over the
whole North-western and Middle States.
Then we shall be restored to our rights in
the Union, with honor unsullied, and the
right of suffrage unchanged. Let us
await this Democratic triumph, be it a
hundred years, rather than seek new as-
sociations with our Black Republican ty-
rants and oppressors, and be guilty of the
baseness of abandoning our friends at the
North, who have nobly defended our
cause for two years past, and sacrificed
themselves in the struggle for Southern
rights and constitutional freedom.

If we are unwilling to bear the ills to
which we are subjected, for the mainte-
nance of honor and principle, then we de-
serve our destiny. It is said that, if we
do not accept the degrading terms now

offered, worse will be imposed! Have we
any assurance that worse may not be im-
posed, if we do accept? Like the wo-
man who consented to her own dishonor
to save the life of her husband, and was
then made to witness his execution! There
is no faith in tyrants. Threats of
confiscation are futile. Almost every one
has been pardoned, by taking the amnesty
oath or by special application. The
Southern people may be robbed and mur-
dered, but their property cannot be con-
fiscated.

In order to debauch prominent South-
ern men, offers have been made in Con-
gress to remove their disabilities, and, it
would seem, not without success! Threats
to the men, and bribes to a few, is the
policy adopted for radicalizing the South-
ern States. With universal negro suffrage
and debauched politicians, we may bid
farewell to all hope of republican in-
stitutions. Virtue and intelligence alone
can sustain a republic. When the negro
has acquired intelligence to understand
his political rights, and property to make
him feel an interest in the proper exercise of
them, he should be allowed to vote. This
principle has been adopted in most of the
Northern States, and is wise and just.
But it is wicked to put ballots into the
hands of those who will be the passive
tools of their employers, or the mischiev-
ous agents of Black Republican emissar-
ies.

Nothing can be more unjust and iniqui-
tous than the discriminating disfranchise-
ment of the military bill. A Union man,
whose life has been spent in trying to
maintain the integrity of the Union, but
who was a member of the Legislature or a
judge ten or twelve years ago, and who,
after his State seceded, fled or clothed a
son in the Confederate army, is disfran-
chised! But the man whose whole life
may have been spent in treasonable ef-
forts to destroy the Union and involve
the country in a bloody civil war, who
was a leading member of the Secession
Convention, and afterwards a distinguished
General in the Confederate army, hurling
his command against the United States
forces in a hundred bloody fields of battle,
is not disfranchised, unless he had pre-
viously taken an oath to support the Con-
stitution of the United States! There are
many instances of this character
which might be mentioned, showing the
injustice and folly of this disfranchise-
ment. It is believed that neither Gens.
Beauregard, Hill, Magruder, or Gen. Lee
himself, the illustrious commander-in-
chief of the Confederate forces, is disfran-
chised. But the humble Union magis-
trate, who relieved the distresses of a son
or friend in the Confederate army, is dis-
franchised!

There is not the remotest hope or prob-
ability of the Southern States being re-
stored to the Union till after the next
Presidential election. Why, then, shall
we voluntarily degrade ourselves, and
give up our dearest political rights for a
delusion? If dishonor must come, do not
embrace it. If we are to wear manacles,
let them be put on by our tyrants, not by
ourselves. If a man threatens to kick
you, self-respect would forbid your ex-
posing your person to him and asking
him to kick you at once and be done with
it. We have lived already two years under
military rule, in great poverty and dis-
tress, and have been cheered all the time
by the consciousness that we are not a
degraded, though a conquered people. We
can continue to live in the same way
two years longer, or, if need be, ten years,
and feel a pride in knowing that we have
maintained our honor, and made every
effort possible to preserve our freedom and
constitutional rights. A man who feels
that he has dishonored himself, is lost;
and so it is with a people.

Let us live quietly and peaceably, at-
tending diligently to our various voca-
tions in life--obeying patiently the pow-
ers that be; but never think of volun-
tarily voting away our rights as a State or
our honor and freedom as men. Let us
trust in a returning sense of justice on the
part of our oppressors, which sooner or
later must come. Have patience, for-
bearance and long suffering. The South-
ern States fought four long bloody years
for what they believed to be a sacred
right proclaimed by all the American
people in their Declaration of Indepen-
dence. Can they not now afford to live
four years longer out of that Union,
rather than sacrifice their honor, their
rights, as States, and the great republican
principles of freedom?

B. F. PERRY.

TAKE IT HARD.--"A young lady of
my acquaintance," says a friend, in a re-
cent note to the editor, "married recently,
and the mother of her husband being in
very poor health, she was taken immedi-
ately home by her liege lord to nurse and
take care of the 'old folks.' In the course
of a few months the mother was removed
by death. The dutiful and sympathizing
daughter-in-law thus expressed her grief
at this event, to a company of her neigh-
bors who called in to take tea with her
one afternoon soon after her sad bereave-
ment."
"Oh, dear!" said she, "how much I miss
my poor, dear mother! Why it seems to
me I can see her now, just as she used
to sit at the breakfast table, reaching out her
fork for the best potato."
"This reminds me of a man without a
tear," a Missouri husband at the grave of
his wife:
"I have lost cows," he said to a neigh-
bor, as the coffin was lowered into the
grave, "I've lost sheep, I've lost horses,
and I've lost calves, but this is the worst
of the whole loss."--Knickerbocker.

A minister at a camp meeting said: If
the lady with a blue hat, red hair, and cross
eyes don't stop talking, she will be pointed
out to the congregation.

Important Orders.

HEAD'QRS, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., April 12th, 1867.

Circular.

In reply to several communications ad-
dressed to these Headquarters, in refer-
ence to the proceedings of the civil authori-
ties of South Carolina in the collection
of taxes, the following letter of instruction
from his Excellency the Governor, to the
Comptroller-General, is published for the
information of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, S. C.,
Columbia, 19th Feb., 1867.

Hon. S. L. Leaphart, Comptroller-General:
Sir, Upon conference with several of
the Tax Collectors, as well as the Attorney
General, I am satisfied that the enforce-
ments of the Acts of the General Assembly,
according to their technical import, will be
very oppressive to the poor who are un-
able to pay their taxes and have no
property, and who, in such contingency,
are required to be arrested and confined in
jail until they do pay the execution; and
it will impose a ruinous burthen on the
State to pay for detaining all who may be
arrested. When once placed in jail, there
is no power to release the delinquent until
the Legislature meets. In the present
straightened condition of the finances of
the State it must be avoided, and you are
herby directed to issue a notice to the
Sheriffs of the several Districts, instructing
them not to arrest and put in jail any
delinquent in a tax execution, unless such
Sheriff, upon inquiry, shall be satisfied that
he or she is fraudulently concealing prop-
erty, or withholding money belonging to
him or her; and that in every case where
he believes the delinquent is unable, for
want of means, to pay, the execution shall
be so endorsed, and no proceedings further
taken upon it.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JAMES L. ORR, Governor.

The instructions of the Governor will be
carefully observed by Sheriffs and all
other officers. Sheriffs or other officers
charged with the execution of process for
the collection of taxes, will be required to
report to the Commanding Officer of the
Post in which their duties are performed,
the names of all parties imprisoned for the
non-payment of taxes, the amount of tax
due, and the amount of costs and fees, to-
gether with the evidence showing "that
he or she is fraudulently concealing prop-
erty, or withholding money belonging to
him or her."

Post Commanders will see that the re-
quirements of this Circular are observed.
By Command of Major General D. E.
SICKLES:

J. W. CLOUD,
Captain 38th Infantry,
A. D. C. & Asst. Adj. Genl.

HEAD'QRS, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., April 11th, 1867.

General Orders, No. 10.
The general destitution prevailing among
the population of this Military District
cannot be relieved without affording means
for the development of their industrial re-
sources. The nature and extent of the
destitution demand extraordinary meas-
ures. The people are borne down by a
heavy burden of debt; the crops of grain
and garden produce failed last year; many
families have been deprived of shelter;
many more need food and clothing; need-
ful implements and auxiliaries of husban-
dry are very scarce; the laboring popula-
tion in numerous localities are threatened
with starvation, unless supplied with food
by the Government of the United States;
the inability of a large portion of the peo-
ple to pay taxes leaves the local authorities
without adequate means of relief; and the
gravity of the situation is increased by the
general disposition shown by creditors to
enforce, upon an impoverished people,
the immediate collection of all claims.

To suffer all this to go on without re-
straint or remedy is to sacrifice the general
good. The rights of creditors shall be re-
spected; but the appeal of want and suffering
must be heeded. Moved by these con-
siderations, the following regulations are
announced: They will continue in force,
with such modifications as the occasion
may require, until the civil government of
the respective States shall be established,
in accordance with the requirements of the
Government of the United States.

The Commanding General earnestly de-
sires and confidently believes that the ob-
servance of these regulations, and the co-
operation of all persons concerned in em-
ploying fairly and justly the advantages
still remaining to them, will mitigate the
distress now existing; and that the ave-
nues of industry, enterprise, and the organ-
ization thus opened, will contribute to the
permanent welfare and future happiness of
the people.

I. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited;
unless the defendant in execution shall be
convicted of a fraudulent concealment or
disposition of his property, with intent to
hinder, delay and prevent the creditors in
the recovery of his debt or demand. And
the proceedings now established in North
and South Carolina, respectively, for the
trial and determination of such questions,
may be adopted.

II. Judgments or decrees, for the pay-
ment of money, on causes of action arising
between the 19th of December, 1860, and
the 15th of May, 1865, shall not be enforced
by execution against the property or the
person of the defendant. Proceedings in
such causes of action, now pending, shall
be stayed; and no suit or process shall be
hereafter instituted or commenced, for any
such causes of action.

III. Sheriffs, Coroners, and Constables,
are hereby directed to suspend for twelve
calendar months the sale of all property
upon execution or process, on liabilities
contracted prior to the 19th of December,
1860, unless upon the written consent of
the defendants, except in cases where the
plaintiff, or in his absence, his agent or at-

torney, shall upon oath, with corroborative
testimony, allege and prove that the de-
fendant is removing or intends fraudulently
to remove; his property beyond the
territorial jurisdiction of the court. The
sale of real or personal property by fore-
closure of mortgage is likewise suspended
for twelve calendar months, except in cases
where the payment of interest money,
accruing since the 15th day of May, 1865,
shall not have been made before the day
of sale.

IV. Judgment or decrees entered or
enrolled, on causes of action arising subse-
quent to the 15th of May, 1865, may be
enforced by execution against the property
of the defendant; and in the application
of the money arising under such executions
regard shall be had to the priority of liens,
unless in cases where the good faith of any
lien shall be drawn in question. In such
cases the usual mode of proceeding adopt-
ed in North and South Carolina, respec-
tively, to determine that question, shall
be adopted.

V. All proceedings for the recovery of
money under contracts, whether under
seal, or by parole, the consideration for
which was the purchase of negroes, are
suspended. Judgments or decrees enter-
ed or enrolled for such causes of action,
shall not be enforced.

VI. All advances of moneys, subsistence,
implements and fertilizers, loaned, used,
employed or required for the purpose of
aiding the agricultural pursuits of the peo-
ple, shall be protected. And the existing
laws which have provided the most effi-
cient remedies in such cases for the lender,
will be supported and enforced. Wages
for labor performed in the production of
the crop shall be enforced by the like re-
medies provided to secure advances of money
and other means for the cultivation of the
crop.

VII. In all sales of property under ex-
ecution or by order of any court, there
shall be reserved out of the property of any
defendant, who has a family dependent
upon his or her labor, a dwelling house and
appurtenances and twenty acres of land
for the use and occupation of the family
of the defendant; and necessary articles
of furniture, apparel, subsistence, imple-
ments of trade, husbandry or other em-
ployment, of the value of five hundred
dollars. The homestead exemption shall
inure only to the benefit of families--that
is to say, to parent or parents and child or
children. In other cases, the exemption
shall extend only to clothing, implements
of trade or other employment usually fol-
lowed by the defendant, to the value of
one hundred dollars. The exemption
hereby made shall not be waived or de-
feated by the act of the defendant. The
exempted property of the defendant shall
be ascertained by the Sheriff, or other offi-
cer enforcing the execution, who shall
specifically describe the same and make a
report thereof in each case to the court.

VIII. The currency of the United States,
declared by the Congress of the United
States to be a legal tender in the payment
of all debts, dues and demands, shall be
so recognized in North and South Caroli-
na. And all cases in which the same shall
be tendered in payment, and refused by
any public officer, will be at once reported
to these Headquarters or to the Command-
ing Officer of the Post within which such
officer resides.

IX. Property of absent debtor, or one
charged as such, without fraud, whether
consisting of money advanced for the pur-
poses of agriculture, or appliances for the
cultivation of the soil, shall not be taken
under the process known as "Foreign At-
tachment;" but the lien created by any
existing law shall not be disturbed, nor
shall the possession or the use of the same
be in any wise interfered with, except in
the execution of a judgment or final de-
cree, in cases where they are authorized to
be enforced.

X. In suits brought to recover ordinary
debts, known as actions *ex contractu*, bail
as heretofore authorized, shall not be de-
manded by the suitor, nor taken by the
Sheriff or other officer serving the process.
On suits for trespass, libel, wrongful con-
version of property, and other cases known
as actions *ex delicto*, bail as heretofore au-
thorized may be demanded, and taken. The
prohibition of bail in cases *ex contractu*,
shall not extend to parties about to
leave the State; but the fact of intention
must be clearly established by proof.

XI. In criminal proceedings, the usual
recognizances shall be required and taken
by the proper civil officers heretofore au-
thorized by law to take the same, *Provided*:
That upon complaint being made to
any magistrate or other person author-
ized by law to issue a warrant for breach
of the peace, or any criminal offence, it
shall be the duty of such magistrate or
officer to issue his warrant upon the re-
cognizance of the complainant to prosecute,
without requiring him to give security on
such recognizance.

XII. The practice of carrying deadly
weapons, except by officers and soldiers
in the military service of the United States,
is prohibited. The concealment of such
weapons on the person will be deemed an
aggravation of the offence. A viola-
tion of this order will render the offender
amenable to trial and punishment by Mil-
itary Commission. Whenever wounding
or killing shall result from the use of such
weapon, proof that the party carried or
concealed a deadly weapon, shall be deem-
ed evidence of a felonious intent to take
the life of the injured person.

XIII. The orders heretofore issued in
this Military Department, prohibiting the
punishment of crimes and offences by
whipping, branding, stocks, pillory or
other corporal punishment, are in
force and will be obeyed by all persons.

XIV. The punishment of death in cer-
tain cases of burglary and larceny, im-
posed by the existing laws of the provi-

sional government in this Military District,
is abolished. Any person convicted of
burglary, of larceny, when the property
stolen is of the value of twenty-five dol-
lars; of assault and battery with intent
to kill; or of any assault with a deadly
weapon, shall be deemed guilty of felony,
and shall be punished by imprisonment at
hard labor for a term not exceeding ten
years nor less than two years, in the dis-
cretion of the Court having jurisdiction
thereof. Larceny, when the value of the
property stolen is less than twenty-five
dollars, shall be punished by imprisonment
at hard labor for a term not exceeding one
year, at the discretion of the Court.

XV. The Governors of North and South
Carolina shall have authority, within their
jurisdictions respectively, to reprieve or
pardon any person convicted and senten-
ced by a civil court, and to remit fines and
penalties.

XVI. Nothing in this order shall be
construed to restrain or prevent the opera-
tion of proceedings in bankruptcy, in ac-
cordance with the Acts of Congress in
such cases made and provided, nor with
the collection of any tax, impost, excise,
or charge levied by authority of the Uni-
ted States or of the provisional Govern-
ments of North and South Carolina; but
no imprisonment for overdue taxes shall
be allowed. Nor shall this order, or any
law of the provisional governments of
North or South Carolina, operate to deny
to minor children coming of age, or of
their legal representatives, nor to suspend,
as to them, any right of action, remedy, or
proceeding, against Executors, Adminis-
trators, Trustees, Guardians, Masters or
Clerks of Equity Courts, or other offi-
cers or person holding a fiduciary relation
to the parties or the subject matter of the
action or proceeding.

XVII. Any law or ordinance heretofore
in force in North or South Carolina, in-
consistent with the provisions of this
General Order, is hereby suspended and
declared inoperative.

By command of Major General D. E.
SICKLES.

J. W. CLOUD,
Captain 38th U. S. Infantry,
A. D. C., & A. A. A. G.

Washington News and Gossip.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, Chief
Justice Chase delivered an opinion in the
case of the State of Mississippi against
President Johnson and Gen. Ord, on a
motion for leave to file a bill restraining
them from the execution of the reconstruc-
tion Act. The court dissented from the
argument of the counsel, that the President
is required merely to perform a ministerial
act, and held that the terms ministerial
and executive are by no means equivalent
in their import. A ministerial duty, the
performance of which may, in proper
cases, be required of the head of a depart-
ment by judicial process, is one in respect
to which nothing is left to discretion. On
the other hand, it is the duty of the Pres-
ident to see that the laws are faithfully ex-
ecuted, and among the laws are the recon-
struction Acts. An attempt on the part
of the judicial department to enjoin the
performance of such duties by the Presi-
dent might justly be characterized, in the
language of Chief Justice Marshall, "as
an absurd and excessive extravagance."
Congress is the legislative department of
the Government--the President is the ex-
ecutive department. Neither can be re-
strained in its action by the judicial de-
partment, though the acts of both, when
performed, are, in proper cases, subject to
its cognizance. The court proceeded to
show the impropriety of such interference,
by considering the probable consequences,
and concluded as follows: "It has been
suggested that the bill contains a prayer
that if the relief sought cannot be held
against Andrew Johnson as President, it
may be granted against him as a citizen of
the State of Tennessee. But it is plain
that relief against the execution of an Act
of Congress by Andrew Johnson is relief
against its execution by the President. A
bill praying for an injunction against
the execution of an Act of Congress by
the incumbent of the Presidential office
cannot be received, whether it describes
him as President or simply as a citizen of
a State. The motion to file the bill is
therefore, denied.

In the case of the State of Georgia
against certain officers, the Attorney-Gen-
eral makes no objection to the policy of
the bill, and he will, therefore, grant leave
to file the bill.

Judge Sharkey said the objection to the
bill he attempted to file seemed to be that
it was an effort to enjoin the President. The
bill was not filed, and he could reform it
to suit the views of the court, and present
it again.

The Chief Justice replied, that leave to
file the motion is refused. When another
bill is presented, it will be considered.

Judge Sharkey--I understand the court
to say that application can be made on
Thursday.

The Chief Justice replied: On Thurs-
day.

Thus ended, for the present, the pro-
ceedings in court. Subsequently, a sub-
poena was ordered to be issued against Gen.
Pope, commanding in Georgia. Accord-
ing to the rule of the court, process is to
be served on defendants sixty days before
the return of the process. As the court
will adjourn in May, the returns in this
case cannot be made until next December.

WASHINGTON, April 16.
The registration in the fifth ward com-
menced yesterday; and 458 were regis-
tered, of which 247 were colored.
The Senate has agreed to adjourn on
Thursday at 4 p. m.

During an incidental debate in the Sen-
ate, Chandler charged Fessenden with
having said the latter would confirm cop-
pheaders and rebels. Fessenden repudi-
ated this with the scorn and contempt which

he felt, and advised Chandler hereafter to
stick to the truth. Chandler reiterated his
charge. Fessenden again denied it,
and made a speech, holding that the Sen-
ate was bound to stay here until all vacan-
cies were filled, and mentioned that of
four or five hundred vacancies, only fifty
remain unfilled. This fact showed con-
trary to what had been asserted, that the
President was doing all he could to sup-
ply vacancies. Davis said the President
was entitled to praise, and insisted that he
had the right to fill vacancies with his po-
litical friends. Yates claimed that as the
radicals had triumphed in the country,
they had a right to all the offices. Subse-
quently, in executive session, the Senate
rejected twelve Presidential nominations
and confirmed only one.

The negroes in Washington and Rich-
mond celebrated Emancipation Day to-
day.

Artificial Legs.

We publish the following notice for the
benefit of the citizens of this State who
have lost their legs during the recent war:

For the purpose of carrying into effect
the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act
to provide Artificial Legs for all citi-
zens of the State who have lost their legs
during the recent war," approved Decem-
ber 20, 1866, I caused a notice to be
published to all manufacturers of artifi-
cial limbs, to exhibit their specimens in
the city of Columbia, on the fourth Mon-
day in March, and appointed a Board of
Surgeons, composed of Drs. A. N. Talley,
Robert W. Gibbs and B. W. Taylor, to
examine the various specimens submitted.

They unanimously recommended the
"Army and Navy Leg" of Dr. Bly, and
his "Anatomical Leg," as combining more
advantages than any others exhibited;
and I, therefore, concluded a contract
with Dr. Bly, to furnish the citizens of
this State with the "Army and Navy
Leg," at the price of \$74.65 each, which
amount is to be paid by the State.

The cost of Dr. Bly's anatomical ball
and socket-jointed leg precluded me from
contracting for it, because the sum appro-
priated by the Legislature was insufficient
to have furnished that leg to each citizen;
nevertheless, each person who chooses to
do so, may, by paying Dr. Bly from his
own means--the additional sum of \$75.35;
secure this more perfect limb, the cost of
which is \$150.

His office will be located in Charleston,
and but one trip is necessary to be made
there for the purpose of having the limb
properly adjusted to the stump. Before its
delivery, each leg will be inspected by
a competent person.

To procure a leg, the following rules
have been adopted:

1. No person other than a citizen of
this State, is entitled, under the Act of
the Legislature, to receive an artificial
leg.

2. The person applying must appear
before the Clerk of the Court for the Dis-
trict in which he resides, and satisfy that
officer that he is a citizen; that he lost
his leg during the recent war, and is em-
braced within the provisions of the Act
of Assembly aforesaid. The Clerk will
thereupon give such person an original
and duplicate certificate, under the seal of
the Court, certifying that the party is en-
titled to receive a leg.

3. The Clerks of the Courts have had
forwarded to them blank forms for meas-
uring the stump. Each citizen will pro-
cure two of these on obtaining his certifi-
cate. After carefully making the meas-
urements, as directed in the form, he will
enclose the original certificate and meas-
urements to Dr. Douglas Bly, Charleston,
S. C.

The duplicate certificate he will retain
in his possession, until he receives notice
that his personal presence is required, at
Dr. Bly's office, for the purpose of ad-
justing the leg to the stump: Upon ex-
hibiting this certificate to the conductors
of the several railroads of the State, they
will doubtless give him free transpor-
tation, going and returning, one time, the
Legislature having in the Act requested
the railroad companies to furnish trans-
portation free of cost, and each conductor
will make such endorsement upon the
certificate as will prevent it from being
fraudulently used again by the same or
any other person.

Dr. Bly will notify persons at what
time it will be necessary for them to at-
tend at his office in Charleston for the
purpose of fitting the leg to the stump.

As two hundred and fifty or more arti-
ficial limbs are to be supplied, considera-
ble time will necessarily be consumed in
their manufacture, and you are requested
to practice patience in what may seem
to you an unreasonable delay in procuring
your limb.

Dr. Bly advises, that unless some pre-
serving emergency exists, the new leg should
not be fitted to the stump during the
warm season, and that the patient him-
self will be most likely to obtain a satis-
factory result by awaiting the return of
cool weather.

The Clerks of the Court will be en-<